-1: Middleton, John. The Central Tribes of the North-Eastern Bantu (The Kikuyu, including Embu, Meru, Mbere, Chuka, Mwimbi, Tharaka, and the Kamba of Kenya). Ethnographic Survey of Africa, East Central Africa, Part V. London: International African Institute, 1953.

Pp. x, 11-107; bibliography; index; end map.
Yale: Nkd74.Et3.I.5
[Omitted from the files: pp. 72-95, dealing with the Kamba.

[This source is a part of the Ethnographic Survey of Africa sponsored by the International African Institute. Its aim is to present a concise, critical and accurate account of the African peoples. This volume is a compilation of literary sources on the peoples of Kenya, relying mostly on the works of Routledge, Dundas, Hobley, Lindblom, Lambert, and Kenyatta. Where discrepancies occur among the authorities, the author has been frequently unable to resolve them satisfactorily. The information presented is largely factual and comparatively brief. It includes descriptions of demographic distribution, language, physical environment, economic features, social and political organization, life cycle, and religious or magical practices.

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FL10 Kikuyu--2

1: Middleton, John.

Scattered references on the northern tribes have been marked for the Chuka file. --Analyst]

Field date: no date
Analyst: Robert Lee

Evaluation: Ethnologist-4
Processed in 1958

FL10 Kikuyu

2: Lambert, H.E. Kikuyu Social and Political Institutions. London: International African Institute, 1956.

Pp. 149, 1 map, index.

Yale: Nkd88.K5.956L

[This source is primarily a study of the organization of Kikuyu age sets and their social and political functions. Institutions which are intimately connected with the age sets such as the initiatory rites and the kiama are discussed in detail. The division of political powers, the selection of local leaders, and the functioning of the judicial and legislative machinery are the main political topics described in this volume. Information on the nearby Meru, Chuka, Embu and Tharaka peoples has been marked for the Chuka file. The Kikuyu kiama which has social as well as political functions is marked for 575 Sodalities. Its military and judicial functions, however, are marked for categories 701 and 692 respectively. --Analyst]

Field date: ca. 1935-1955
Analyst: Robert Lee

Evaluation: Government Official-5
Processed in 1958

3: Leakey, Louis Seymour Bazett. Mau Mau and the Kikuyu. London: Methuen & Co., 1952.

Pp. xi, 115.

Yale: Nkd88.K5.952L

[The author, an authority on the Kikuyu and the prehistory of East Africa, was born and bred among the Kikuyu people. This book was written specifically to show how and why the Mau Mau movement has come into being, and what should be done to alleviate its causes. Part I of the book gives a summary of Kikuyu institutions and beliefs prior to the coming of the Europeans, particularly that of land tenure, marriage customs, initiation ceremonies, social organization, religious beliefs and magical practices. Part II traces the breakdown of these institutions and beliefs under the impact of European missionary and colonial activities, and the consequent rise of anti-European religious and political movements culminating in the outbreak of Mau Mau violence. Part III is a presentation of remedial measures suggested by the author. For an exposition of the Kikuyu point of view from an active participant in the Anti-European movement,

3: Leakey, Louis Seymour Bazett.

see 4: Kenyatta of this file. --Analyst]

Field date: ca. 1925-1952
Analyst: Robert Lee

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1958

4: Kenyatta, Jomo. Facing Mount Kenya: The Tribal Life of the Gikuyu. London: Secker and Warburg, 1953.

Pp. xxv, 339; 1 map; 8 plates; glossary; index.

Yale: Nkd88.K5.938Kb

[This book was first published in 1938. The author, a Kikuyu himself, was the grandson of a seer and a leader of his own age group. He was the General Secretary of the Kikuyu Central Association and the founder of the first Kikuyu journal, Mui gwithania, and acted as the spokesman of his people in dealing with the British government on tribal land matters. Kenyatta studied anthropology under Professor Malinowski. His strong feelings against European encroachments upon his native land and institutions are forcefully expressed in this book. Later, he participated actively in the Mau Mau movement which led to his capture and imprisonment. Facing Mount Kenya is a description of tribal life with special emphasis on the interdependence of various social, economic, and religious institutions in giving the Kikuyu society its organic unity. The disintegrative influence of European missionary and political efforts upon tribal

4: Kenyatta, Jomo.

life is trenchantly commented upon. This source is particularly useful for the understanding of the Kikuyu kinship system, land tenure, handicrafts, the education of the young, initiation rites, age groups, political and legal organizations, and finally religious and magical practices. The presentation is sometimes marred by the misapplication of European terminology to native institutions. --Analyst]

Field date: no date
Analyst: Robert Lee

Evaluation: indigene-5
Processed in 1958

5: Lambert, H.E. The Systems of Land Tenure in the Kikuyu Land Unit. Part I: History of the Tribal Occupation of the Land. *Communications from the School of African Studies, New Series No.22.* Cape Town: University of Cape Town, 1948.

Pp. ii, 101; 2 maps; glossary; index.

Yale: Wad 16 -969 L.1

Xrad typed manuscript: pp. ii, 133; 2 maps; glossary. Omitted from the files: various sections not dealing directly with the Kikuyu.

/The Kikuyu Land Unit is comprised of the Meru, Embu, Nyeri, Fort Hall and Kiambu districts. There are a number of tribes living within its boundaries besides the Kikuyu. Lambert's work has been directed toward the reconstruction of the Kikuyu migratory movement, the means with which they might have acquired their land from the Dorobo who were the original inhabitants, and the religious and social contexts in which the purchase and sale of land between the Kikuyu and the Dorobo were effected. The author's conclusion is that the Kikuyu claim that there had been an outright and irrevocable purchase is not true.--*Analyst*/

Field date: c.a. 1935-1940
Analyst: Robert Lee

Evaluation: Government Official-3
Processed in 1959

FL 10 Kikuyu

6: Prins, Adriaan Hendrik Johan. *East African Age-Class System. An Inquiry into the Social Order of Galla, Kipsigis, and Kikuyu.* Groningen, Netherlands: J.B. Wolters, 1953.

Pp. viii, 135; charts; 2 maps; index.

Library of Congress: GN 650.P7

/The sections on the Galla and Kipsigis, as well as the theoretical sections, have been omitted./

[This is an analytical study of the Kikuyu age-class system. The author utilizes materials from literary sources as well as oral information. Since the age-class system among the Kikuyu is intimately connected with their political, judicial, and ceremonial activities, readers interested in these aspects of Kikuyu society would also find this source useful. Prins, a Hollander, studied at London. This was his Ph. D. thesis at the University of Utrecht. --Analyst]

Field data: 1950
Analyst: Robert Lee

Evaluation: Ethnologist-4, 5
Processed in 1958

7: Routledge, W. Scoresby, and Routledge, Katherine. With a Prehistoric People: The Akikuyu of British East Africa. London: Edward Arnold, 1910.

Yale: Nhd 88 K-5 910r

Pp. xxxiv, 392, 136 plates, 1 end map.

[This source is a highly regarded example of early British ethnology, written by two skilled and sensitive observers who spent two years among the Kikuyu. Major attention throughout the book is focussed on detailed description of custom and artifact, and relatively little attention is paid to inference and to theoretical considerations. The data on food, clothing, shelter, arts and crafts, customs associated with birth and the various stages of life and death, are predominantly concrete and factual. There is a short sketch of political organization, in which appears a complete transcription of careful notes taken during several sessions of the local native courts. The section on religion outlines the Kikuyu conception of the soul with very little dilution by European preconceptions, and also includes a rather extensive discussion of the role

7 Routledge, W. Scoresby, and Routledge, Katherine.

and function of the medicine man in Kikuyu culture. The concluding section of the work contains translations of 13 Kikuyu folktales. Some material on pp. 329-349 and 356-362, not pertinent to the ethnography, have been omitted.--Analyst]

Field date 1905-1907
Analyst Leslie L. Clark

Evaluation Ethnographer-3
Processed in 1938

6: Dundas, Charles. The Organisation and Laws of Some Bantu Tribes in East Africa. The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. 45, pp. 234-306. London: 1915.

4 plates.

Yale: Ref'd R81.v.45

[The author, a government official who had worked among the Kikuyu, the Kamba, and Thereka tribes, presents in this study their political and legal structure and their customary laws on the basis of personal observations and reports obtained from reliable informants. The organization of age sets and their political functions are described in some detail. There is also considerable information on the trial procedure, legal sanctions, and customs related to marriage, divorce, property rights, and inheritance. Finally, there is a succinct discussion of the status of women and the division of labor by sex. Information on the Kamba and Thereka has been marked for those files where the author has specified which group he is dealing with. --Analyst]

Field date: ca. 1915
Analyst: Robert Lee

Evaluation: Government Official-5
Processed in 1958

9. Barnett, Donald L. and Karari Njama. Mau Mau from within; autobiography and analysis of Kenya's peasant revolt. Modern Reader Paperbacks, PB-131. New York, Monthly Review Press, 1970.

569 p.; 1 map, glossary, bibliography, index.

Xerox copy. DLC card no.: 69-19018.

This source contains an autobiographical account and anthropological analysis of the Mau Mau movement. The autobiography, written by a Westernized Kikuyu intellectual and one of the leaders of the revolt, reflects the distinctive ethnographic reality of Kikuyu of the 1950's. Decades of disruptive acculturation had taken place before this period, an aspect which should be taken account of in using the information. This would be particularly a proper for the motives here given as the movement, war and armed forces. The source is rich in non-land historical information and in ethnoecology, the latter being covered by categories 110 and 600. The categories of the old and new cultural elements and the complexity of the movement, are best expressed by the self-ranking necessary, marked by categories 600, 700, 780, or 790 according to the emphasis. Some diversified data and institutions are paid attention to such as:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]